WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV-NUMBER 219.

among men, but, on the contrary, a scarce lation had not increased one dollar in 30 commodity. By this remark he means, we presume, to account for the fact that years, although business had quadrupled inflation views are not generally underthat can make the volume of business, but tood and appreciated among even people of "intellectual distinction." He is paricular to mention members of Congress and editors of newspapers as a class of needed in a solvent community is not large, simply enough to serve as a mediside their prejudices and take a comview of finance. Mr. Laidley ness. The intermediate offices are perntends that the man is blind formed by checks and drafts. For in-

"Who does not see that the money fam-ne now at the hearthstone of ninety out every hundred families of the land is be the direct calamity that as as a people, causing a wast-performed by checks, and these checks are quite evident that Mr. Laidley

would be all that it ought to be.

means doubtful ability to hold our ow

When such men as Mr. Laidley get in

generally want lots of money and a lov

"There is every reason to believe, if business is a little slack this spring, that it will be better than usual during the summer, as stocks, both in hands of job-

he manufacturers entertain no appre

are for once masters of the situ

sage to the House of Representatives

yesterday in answer to their inquiry as

to when and where he had exercised the

functions of his office away from the seat

of government. We are of the opinion

in his answer. He treats them to a dish

of history that no doubt is new to not a

ew of them. Some of the "Confederate brigadiers" in the House were not prob-

ably aware that the immaculate author

of "States' Rights" used to spend months

at Monticello, just as Grant spends weeks

Ir has leaked out that the date of Mi

Danford's recent letter agreeing to be a

candidate for re-election to Congress

hows it to have been written on Sunday

If this is true, that he was actually guilty

of writing a political letter on Sanday, it

affords good grounds for defeating him

and sending some fellow to Washington

The Confederates in Congress will no

want to stir Morton's record as Governor

Ohio Tobacco.

The contract for 7,000 to 8,000 hhds.

who will date his Sunday letters or

thinks that the only thing necessary to not more of it, would give us no start business up lively in the Kanawha our home markets against the world but a Valley is to let on steam in the printing share of other markets. More mone ton and roll out the greenbacks in indefivale of Valambrosia. Then Kanawha coal lands would be in demand, and there would be a regular old time re- the country from inundation by foreign vival of swarming speculators and cap- producers. He belongs to a class who italists visiting that Valley on the hunt of something to buy. The panic dispelled a tariff, which is simply an "infernal magreat many insubstantial dreams of sud-chine" programme for blowing our coun Had it held off for years to come, that is gaging and borrowing only proved more have been renewable and not payable, month's existence of Nasby's "Onlimited Confidence and Trust Company." But unin Louisville with the money of Nasby's bank, and thus was a wedge driven into

he prosperity of the "Corners" that burst The bearings of this observation lies, of course, like the famous opinion of in the application of it, and the application is this: This country as a ations, and individuals, had for years preceding the twelve thousand millions of dollars. and towns of the country at \$900,000,000, and this did not include the railroad in debtedness of the country, and of course no the individual indebtedness. This im payment of interest of fully \$720,000,000. We had to pay this interest or go to proin specie. Jay Cooke & Co., who were over head and ears in debt, went to pro test, and their failure to pay their interest precipitated a sudden burst of popular distrust on a thousand and one other oncerns similarly situated throughout them have lain ever since. The fall of these concerns gradually weakened so many other more or less connected and dependent concerns, that they too have, one by one, toppled over and gone This remark applies to railroads, banks, every variety of joint stock concerns, and an infinite number of individuals. They went under because they were depending on a purely fictitious state of things for prosperity. As long as Jay Cooke & Co. could sell bonds enough to pay interest on millions of bonds previously sold there was no trouble. They were carrying on an im mense speculative enterprise on credit, building a long railroad from nowhere to nowhere, that was altogether unproductive, and when they fell short of mean to keep up the popular delusion about their solvency the whole fiction collapsed like a bubble. Then it was that the country suddenly awoke to the consciousness that the whole business of the land was honey-combed in the same way, and as one keystone after another dropped out a thousand similar arches enced caving in. In other words,

Nasby's "Onlimited Confidence and Trust Company" collapsed, of Indiana during the war, very soo Now, according to Mr. Laidley, there was a very simple and effective remedy again: He gave the "Sons of Liberty, the for all this. All that was necessary was "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the for all this. All that was necessary was to bring Nasby back from his hiding place in the swamp and put the "Onlimited his record as made them sick. Morton's Confidence and Trust Company" on its war record is an illuminated page in the history of the country. feet again, by continuing to issue more money, funding the money, if necessary into inter-convertible bonds. He says, it BALTIMORE, May 3, 1876.
Editors of the Intelligencer:
According to a cable dispatch received from Paris, the French contract for 3,000 lhids of Ohio Tobacco has been awarded to Mesers. L. Hueffer & Co., of Paris, whose correspondents here are Messrs. A. Schumacher & Co. Nothing definite has transpired yet in regard to the price, but it is generally supposed that this contract has been taken at a fraction under \$7.00. so many words, that what ails the country at this time is a "famine" of money -paper money. Mr. Laidley believes that the hair of the dog will cure his bite. He believes, like the fellow that fell from the house, that it wasn't the fall that hurt him but the sudden stop. The balloon would never have come down if he had only supplied it with plenty of gas. refore he wants the balloon refilled

The contract for 7,000 to 8,000 hlds, won easily by vanderbitt. Time, 224. The third race, 14 mile dash, was won thin blis hasket and take a jolly ride.

Mr. Laidley, although a man well along in life, has apparently never learned this important fact, viz.: that once you commence issuing paper money and 40 per cent of common grades. The young learned the same per cent of common grades. The public of Cuba.

active market, advise shipments.

The inspections of Ohio Tobacco up to date are 2,518 hhds., against 2,110 hhds.

late are 2,010 mm, same time last year. WILKENS & BEALL.

## Marshall County Sunday School Convention.

Convention.

The Convention met in the Disciples Church at 2 o'clock r. M., as agreed upon, and was opened with singing by the choir. Geo. Edwards, Esq., was called to the chair, and B. F. Meighen was appointed Secretary, after which a half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

Ministers present—Rev. J. L. Clark, of Cameron; Dr. Alexandor, Rev. H. C. Sanford, Rev. S. R. Wilson, Rev. Wm. L. Hindman, of Moundaville; Rev. M. A. W. Young and W. H. H. Criswell. only cleared once or twice a week through the banks by the actual payment of money. Thus it is in

the volume of currency might be one half oung and W. H. H. Criswell. Committee on Permanent Organization -Rev. S. R. Wilson, J. P. Wayman, R. - Holiday W. H. H. Crisswell and Rev.

Manufacturer of yesterday says that busicontinue to pursue a conservative policy with regard to purchases of iron. In re-

Something New in Sewing Ma chines. New York, May 3.—A novelty in sev ing machines is reported from Montread It is the invention of a Mr. Page, and wil assed by any single machi tion, that the value of the raw article at the present writing is fully equal rela-tively to that of the producta; and this is the great obstacle in the way of getting up the price of pig iron. In a word, these two great interests are so closely identi-fied that the one must of necessity sym-pathize with the other."

# FOREIGN NEWS

Case Withdrawn.
London, May 4.—At the trial, to-day, of Renken, one of the ship Lennie mutineers, Justice Boett said that doubtlesses. Renken was a disgraceful criminal, there was very strong evidence of his being accessory after the fact, but as he could not be convicted of that offence under the extradition treaty and the evidence was insufficient to convict him of murder, the case against him must be withdrawn.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

A special to the Pull Mall Gazette from

bers and consumers, are known to be light, and the inducements are favorable to an increased consumption. Prices may be quoted firm on a basis of 2.35, 60 days, for bars." A special to the Pall Mall Gazette

Eastern question.

The Carlsruper Zeitung says that the Porte, at the instance of the Powers, has consented to renew the armistice. At the same time it has intimated its determination, should the insurgents refuse an armistice, to listen to no further proffers of mediation, but to crush the rebellion by force. the manufacturers entertain no apprehension in regard to the cutting of rates,
so freely indulged in prior to the formation of the Western Association in March
last. Any member of the combination
detected in cutting the regular card rates—
and it is impossible to cut without being detected—will be dealt with vigorously, as provided for by the rules and
regulations of the combination; hence, as
already injunted, the market is very

ministers, that the delegation of French workmen, to Philadelphia, will chiefly workmen, to I thind to politics and urge give their attention to politics and urge the government to refuse the proposed grant of \$20,000 for enabling them to visit PARTS, May 4.—The new five per cent enter for account of 205 fr specie in

he hank of France was increased to 26, 48,000 francs during the week.

## St. Louis Whisky Cases.

St. Louis Whisky Cases.

Sr. Louis, May 4.—Maj. Eaton, special counsel for the government, made some remarks to the court in which he stated that most of the distillers and rectifiers who had been indicted here came into court last November and voluntarily pleaded guilty, effecting what may be regarded as a break in the enemies line. These pleas of guilty were made without any promise of specual liniency on the part of the government, but these parties had been of great service to the government as witnesses, and had enabled it to achieve a victory over a gigantic/conspiracyto defraud the revenue, and bring to justice the higher and more guilty parties, and in his view they should receive the reasonable consideration of the Court in the final disposition of their cases. He seferred particularly to those who first broke the line by their voluntary action. Those who plead guilty later, did so under compulsion, and in his opinion did not deserve elemency.

District Attorney Dyer also made a few remarks of the same general tonor, and said that when the proper timecomes he will have the manliness and courage to urge that these men be given the benefits which their assistance in accomplishing the ends of justice entitles them.

Lyas then arranged that the several cases pending in the Circuit Court should be remitted to the District Court should be a some time.

Democracy generally, such a review of

### THE TURF. BALTIMORE, May 3, 1876

Nashville Races NASHVILLE, May 4.—The third day of the Nashville meeting had the best at-tendance of the week. The weather was delightful and the track was in excellent condition.

condition.

The first race, mile heats, for a purse of \$1,500 was won by Creedmoor. Time, 1:461, 1:45 and 1:462.

The second race, mile and \(\frac{1}{2}\) heats, was won easily by Vanderbilt. Time, 2:21.

The third race, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) mile dash, was won by Gray Steel. Time 2:43.

of John I. Davenport.

The witness was personally acquainted with every person who signed the vouchers, and knew them to be genuine. Knew that every man on the pay-roll received pay for services actually rendered. Every paper produced was a bona fide voucher, copering money actually expended. These were all the vouchers he was able. I former a least the content of the content of

no considerable amount.

In reply to Mr. Conger the witness said that the result of these expenditures had been to suppress and prevent fraudulent voting. The fraudulent voting was decreased to a greater extent in the Democratic party than in the Republican party. The work was so completely done that it could now be carried on at very little expense.

of this money consummate the object which you supposed it would and which the President had reason to believe it would when he authorized the money to

mpensation and that his entire

THE SCHENCE, INVESTIGATION:
Gen. Schenck, before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, characterized as
an unmitigated falsehood the statement
unde by H. A. Johnson yesterday, that
he (Schenck) was in the London brokers
office during the extreme excitement in
Emma Mine slarres,
In regard to the statements made yesterday by Lyon, Mr. Park pronounced
them made out of whole cloth.
THE PRESIDENT'S MISSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the House of Representatives :

tion to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 3d of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts or du-ties, and, if any, what, have within a speci-fied period been performed at a distance to the House of Rpresentatives (one branch of Congress in which is vested the legislative powers of the government, to require of the executive, an independent branch of the government, coordinate with the Senate and House Emperor of Morrocco, and from the same and account of place issued the commission of Oliver

for the District of Columbia. He signed at Mt. Verson an official letter to the office of Representatives, an account of his discharge of his absorage of his appropriate and partly executive officers, acts and duties as to either when, where or how performed. What the House of Representatives may require of right in its demand upon the Exceutive for information, is limited to what is necessary for its proper discharge of its power of legislation or of impeachment. The inquiry is listed or of impeachment. The inquiry is listed or of impeachment expectable of the President as well as the his executive acts, within the past seven by ears, have been performed, and at, what distance from any particular spot, and for how long a period at any one time, &c., does not becessarily belong to the province of Legislation. If those, it is asked in derogation of an induced the House, it is asked in derogation of an inherent natural right recognized in the United States by a Constitutional guarantee, which protects every citizen, the time I have had the honor to ccupy the position of President of this given may be conditively with the past and the spect the several proper powers of the office which the people of the United States by a Constitutional guarantee, which protects every citizen, the time I have had the honor to ccupy the position of President of this given ment, it has been (and while I acontinue) will be my carnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of co-ordinate branches of the Government, not enconhments upon the proper powers of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve in their proper powers and functions of each of the Government aprecably to the Constitution, and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve and profession of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve and provers and functions of each of the Government approach to the condition of

was prevented by an accident, the omission of the Minister to bring his credentials.

President John Adams was absent from the Capitol during his term of four years the Capitol during his term of four years of the Capitol during his term of four years of the Capitol during his term of four years are considered official duties and performed the most solemn public acts at Quincy, Mass, in the same manner as when at the Seat of Government. Several of them are recited, and it is also specified that to on the 28th of September 1797, he form warded to the Secretary of State a commission for a Justice of the Supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, with instructions to fill in the name of John I Marshall, if he would accept, and if not, that of Bushred Washington. President Jefferson was absent from the seat of government during his two terms of office, 796 days or more than one-quarter of the whole official period; he signed and issuited from Monticello among other things deventy-five commissions. President Madison was absent 637 days, and President Monroe was absent seven hundred and eight days, independent of the year 1824 and two months of 1825, for which pendent do had a found the single term 222 days, and in his Memoirs (Vol. 3, page 76) speaks of his practice of leaving with his chief clerk blank papers signed by him to be used when necessary for proclamations, remission of penalties and commissions, remission of penalties and commissions. and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve and pro-tect that instrument. In maintainance which have taken to piecewe and pro-tect that instrument. In maintainance of the rights secured by the constitution to the executive branch of the govern-ment, I am compelled to decline any specified or detailed answer to the re-quest of the House for "information as o any executive offices, acts or duties, nd if any what, have been performed at a tany what, have been performed at a sions of Consuls. He also speaks of doing this same thing in regard to patents one from the seat of government estated by law, and for how long a peat any one time and in what of the United States," It, how-the House of Representatives as to know whether during the performed by him when away from Washington was his signing at Boston the factor of the Third States, and the Grand of the United States, I have been of the United States, I have been at from the seat of government of the United States, I have been at from the State banks.

The memorandum at this point refers to fine the seat of government, and the President's refusal, in 1833, to possibly followed at night by rain: distance from the seat of government es-tablished by law, and for how long a pe-riod at any one time and in what part of the United States." If, how-

be used when necessary for proclama-tions, remission of penalties and commis-sions of Consuls. He also speaks of do-

The Intelligence.

In excess of its convertibility, you can never issue enough of it. When paper ceases to be convertible into a recognized medium of exchange it inevitably depredates and more of it is inevitably depredated in the most incorrigible inflationish that in the most incorrigible inflationish that in a letter to the Washington, (D. C.) (Nonate's, laring his views afresh in favor of "more money." He, with a simplicity that is refreshing, remarks, by way of perface, that "the most valuable adjunct to intellectual distinction is common sense." He then observes that common sense." He then observes that common sense. In the observes that common sense is a spanning that period I have been in the louse of the observes that the care of the sense of it is inevitable edited to the sense of it is inevitable edited to more downed in the more you do not wish the exception of the predate that the circumstance of the sense of the sounce of the sense of the sounce of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sounce of the sense of the sens Methodist Conference.

of the twelve Conferences and one from the General Conference at large, to provide for meeting the balance due both concerns and similar expenses in the future, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The resolution that the Bishop appoint a separate committee to consider and report on the propriety of the revision of hymn books was adopted.

Bishop James then read a quadrennial address. The address is a long paper on the history of the Church for the past four years, its present condition, communicants, probable future, etc.

At the conclusion of the reading Dr. Granville Moody, of Gincinnati, delivered a brief speech. He felt that this great address of the Bishop belonged to the commonwealth of Methodism in both hemispheres. It should be sent to every lonely cabin and palatial residence in the country. It should be sent to the army and navy, [Applause.] It should be sent to the President of the United States to cheer him up in the discharge of his duty. [Laughter.] Let it go abroad, and let its thunder tones fall upon the ears of that cetogenarian at Rome, the pretended Head of the Church. Let it go abroad, through 'both hemispheres, that the empire of anti-Christ should be rim-racked.

ty of those acts or the right or propriety

# of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States. [Signed] U.S. Grant. Washington, D. C., May 4, 1876. ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS. It will be perceived that the message is dated Washington, without the usual prefix of Executive Mansion. Accompanying the message is a memorandum

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—F. Tryer' eduction works at Grass Valley began perations to-day. Many mining me and capitalists were present from var-parts of the Pacific coast. It is considered nave an important bearing on the mining

in June, 1874. I was in Washington about May 1st, 1874, and made application while there to be appointed to succeed Spaulding in his position here. I applied to the acting Paymaster General. He said that Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark was in the city, and that he was going to try and have Spaulding and that Loudidgo and have a talk about it. I did so. Sargent, Clark and I had a conversation. Clark told Sargent that he wished to come out to San Francisco to relieve Spaulding. Sargent said that it made no difference who relieved Spaulding, but he wanted Finney to remain as chief clerk, and that Pinney was a good man and made a good speech.

Question by the Court—Did Senator Sargent say that the retention of Pinney would be required of any one who relieved Spaulding? Answer—No, he did not.

Question—Was the condition of relieved Spaulding? Answer—No, he did not.

Question—Was the condition of relieved Spaulding? Answer—No, he did not.

Question—Was the condition of relieved Spaulding? Answer—Ro, he are to postponed until the reassembling of the Senate.

Manager Lord said the managers would prefer to have the arguments postponed until the reassembling of the Senate.

Manager Lord said the managers would prefer to have the arguments postponed until the post on the said.

After discussion the Senate refused to postpone the hearing.

Mr. Blair, for the respondent, opened his argument on the question of jurised to try on articles of timpeachment proceedings against them have not opped.

When Mr. Blair had finished his argument the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

E. M. CONDON.

Mr. Conkling said he had been requested to postpone the learning the case of an American citizen now an and manager Lord said the manag

not.
Question—Was the condition of re-tainining Pinney as chief clerk the reason of your not succeeding Spalding? An-swer—Yes, sir.

swer—Yes, sir.

Destructive Fire at Nomerset. Pa.

—Loss \$200,000; Insurance \$75,000.

PITSBURGH, May 4.—A special from
Somerset, Pa., to the Associated Press of
this city, says a fire broke out; in the pattern slop of the Somerset Foundry about
one o'clock this afternoon, and spreading
very rapidly was attended with disastrous results. The entire block, including lifteen or twenty large houses, two
hotels and five stores, was entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at
nearly \$200,000, with an insurance of
probably \$75,000. The principal losses
are: Foundry \$10,000; Somerset House
\$20,000; F. Weimer, blacksmith, \$5,000;
H. L. Baer, attorney, \$15,000; George
Parker, dry goods, \$10,000; Solomon Buer,
farmer: \$10,000; H. A. Flick, grocer, Holdenbourne & Bro., dry goods, \$29,000; H. L. Baer, attorney, \$15,000; George Parker, dry goods, \$10,000; Solomon Buer, farmer, \$10,000; H. A. Flick, grocer, \$7,000; Valentine Hog, attorney, \$7,000; John Uhl, attorney, \$10,000; Dr. Bru-baker, \$6,000; Barnet House, \$15,000, and Hays Block, \$10,000. The fire originated by sparks from the forge en-tering the patern shop and coming in contact with some dry shavings and other inflammable materials,

## Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WARHINGTON, D.C., May 5-1 a. m.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair. It was agreed that the general debate should close at 4 o'clock.

close at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the committee on the subject of fraternity, and pointed out certain things which he believed would greatly tend to create a better feeling in the South. One of these was to stop the partisan appeals that were indulged in by Northern Republicans; another, was to help build up the waste places of the South; another, to go as far as possible in the payment of claims to Southern people for services ren-

Mr. Hobougal's amendment was then
Mr. McDougal declined to yield for
Mr. Bebe's amendment.
Mr. McDougal's amendment was then
Mr. McDougal's amendment was then

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, presented a con-current resolution that Congress adjourn from Tuesday to Friday of next week to attend the opening of the Centennial Ex-hibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Edmunds moved as an amendment that the adjournment be from the 6th to the 16th.

BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

had no doubt it would be

present, a number of petitions represent ing the case of an American citizen now in an English prison, Ed. O'Meager Con-don, undergoing a life sentence. He has been eight years imprisoned. His offense was political, at least in its occasion and the circumstances out of which it grow His fate had awakened sympathy through out the United States, and aroused a cur-rent of sentiment of which the evidence was before the Senate in petitions which

was before the Senate in petitions which came from twenty-two States and several territories. They were signed by lawyers, legislators and prominent citizens, and they asked the intervention of Congress in behalf of this unfortunate captive. The Executive had been assiduous in endeavoring to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. The House had passed one or two resolutions asking the Executive to still further interpose and those resolutions were never before the Committee on Foreign Relations. He moved the petitions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and hoped some good would come from them. They were so referred.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from the manufacturers and dealers in tobacc emonstrating against any change in the resent mode of packing tobacco. Re

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee of Mr. McMillan, fram the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to exempt all veasels engaged in the navigation, of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, above New Creans, from entrances and clearances. Referred.

Upon reassembling Manager Lord replied to the argument of Mr. Blair. He asserted that the Senate had jurisdiction in the case, and supported his position by citing numerous legal authorities.

When Mr. Lord concluded the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned till to-morrow and the consideration of legislative business was resumed. The Senate soon after adjourned.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Oregon Republican Convention.

SAN FARNCISCO, May 4.—The Republican State Convention of Oregon elected W. B. Vanhouton, J. H. Fonter, H. K. Hines and J. W. Scott to complete the delegation to the National Convention, and declared Blaine as their choice. The Convention did not pass the usual lutions endorsing the administration

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Allen for President, were supposed.

RLECTED DELEGATES.

WORDSTER, Mass., May 4.—At the
Republican Convention of the fourth
Massachusetts District to-day, Hon. A.

If Bullock and Hon. George A. Hoar, of KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE.

Cincinnati Convention.

KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.— The primary meetings of the Républican party in this city were all largely attended. There was a lively contest in some of the wards for the position of delegates, but all the candidates were prouounced Bristow men, and the city delegation is unanimous for his nomination at Cincinnati.

In a meeting held for the county outside of the city there was some disturbance created by a man named Ayers, whose conduct-was severely denounced by Ex-Attorney General James Speed as revolutionary. The Ayers crowd, composed of about 35 colored men, withdrew and then the meeting proceeded to elect delegates. A full list was elected headed by Hon. James Speed, and a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of Bristow as the Republican nominee for President. In all the wards of the city resolutions favoring Bristow were passed.

GREENBACK CONYENTION.

# San Francisco, May 4,—Before the Senate Chinese Commission at Sacra-

mento yesterday Tem Schaum, a Christianized Chinese preacher testified that it is practically impossible to convert grown Chinamen to christianity, though sometimes successful in the case of boys; that the condition of women here is horrible. They are bought and sold like eattle, abused by their masters, tortured and afterwards killed for trying to escape. The presence of the Chinese in this country is disastrous to both whites and Chinese. The Chinese here, of the better class, desire immigration stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese Government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is mostly from the Province of Canton were stopped it would have no effect on our commercial relations with China.

The Chinese government would will-

fied at length as to the rumor to the effect of the presence of Chines upon the rising generation, by bringing boys to disease and death and driving boys and girls to crime by their competi-tion in household and manufacturing em-ployment. He characterized the Chinese people, without exception, as criminals,

# Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Lynch Law in Recursory, Cincinnati, May 4.—At Warren, Ky, between 11 and 12 o'clock, last night, Ben French and wife, who were incarcerated in the county juil for poisoning an old and wealthy man named Jacob Jones, in the county jan and Jacob Jones, and wealthy man named Jacob Jones, were taken from the jail by a mob of masked men and hung to the limb of a shout two miles from town. The tree about two miles from town. The French's had invited Jones to tea, and while eating he was seized with symptoms of arsenic poison and died shortly after.
Their object is supposed to have been to
get possession of his property. The
French's were regarded as bad characters,
and probably no steps will be taken to
to discover the parties engaged in the

## Casualties.

Casualties.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Mrs. Mary Graham, who has been missing from home for several days, was found floating in the river to-day. The body was recognized by her husband.

Temple C. Harrison, a well known citizen, was found dead this morning; supposed case of an overdose of chloral or landanum.

laudanum.
James Proctor committed suicide this

Food Prices in the Black Hills. OMAHA, May 3.—A recent arrival from Custar City says that a great searcity of food exists throughout the Hills. Sugar is 40 cents a pound, bacon 50 cents, flour \$22 a sack in Custar City. He says that the road from Fort Laramie to Custar City is strewn with wagons belonging to parties who had been attacked by the Indians. On the 10th of April a party of the latter came up to within 100 yards of Custar City and ran off thirty head of

## Marine Intelligence

Marine Intelligence.

New York, May 4.—A special dispatch announces that the steamship Goethe, previously reported with screw broken, has been reported sixty miles from Land's End, under sail.

New York, May 4.—Arrived—The steamships Lessing, from Hamburg, and Scythia, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—Steamship England from New York arrived.